

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an MRI system. A patient is positioned within a magnet assembly (140) which includes a bore (141) and a patient support (152). The magnet assembly is connected to a PHYSIOLOGICAL ACQUISITION CONTROLLER (133) and a PATIENT POSITIONING SYSTEM (134). The PHYSIOLOGICAL ACQUISITION CONTROLLER (133) is connected to a SCAN ROOM INTERFACE (139). The SCAN ROOM INTERFACE (139) is connected to a SYSTEM CONTROL CPU (119). The SYSTEM CONTROL CPU (119) is connected to a PULSE GENERATOR (121), a TRANSCEIVER (122), and a MEMORY (123). The PULSE GENERATOR (121) is connected to a LOCAL COIL ARRAY (154). The TRANSCEIVER (122) is connected to PRE-AMPLIFIERS (151) and an RF AMPLIFIER (150). The MEMORY (123) is connected to an ARRAY PROCESSOR (161). The ARRAY PROCESSOR (161) is connected to a COMPUTER SYSTEM (100). The COMPUTER SYSTEM (100) includes a CPU (108), MEMORY (107), and an IMAGE PROCESSOR (106). The IMAGE PROCESSOR (106) is connected to a display (102) and a keyboard (104). The display (102) and keyboard (104) are connected to a control console (125). The control console (125) is connected to the SCAN ROOM INTERFACE (139) and the SYSTEM CONTROL CPU (119). The control console (125) also includes a monitor (111) and a control panel (112).









